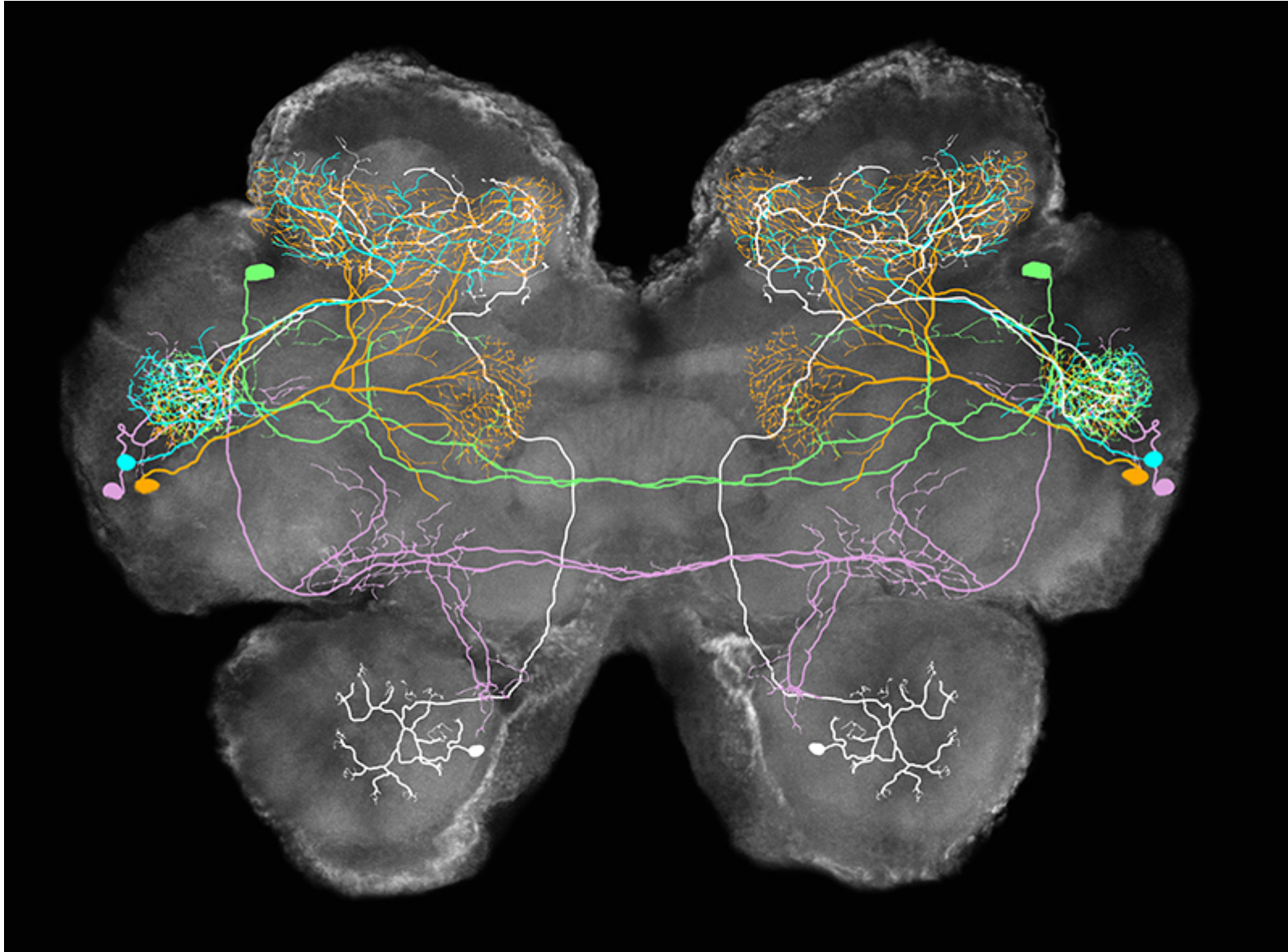
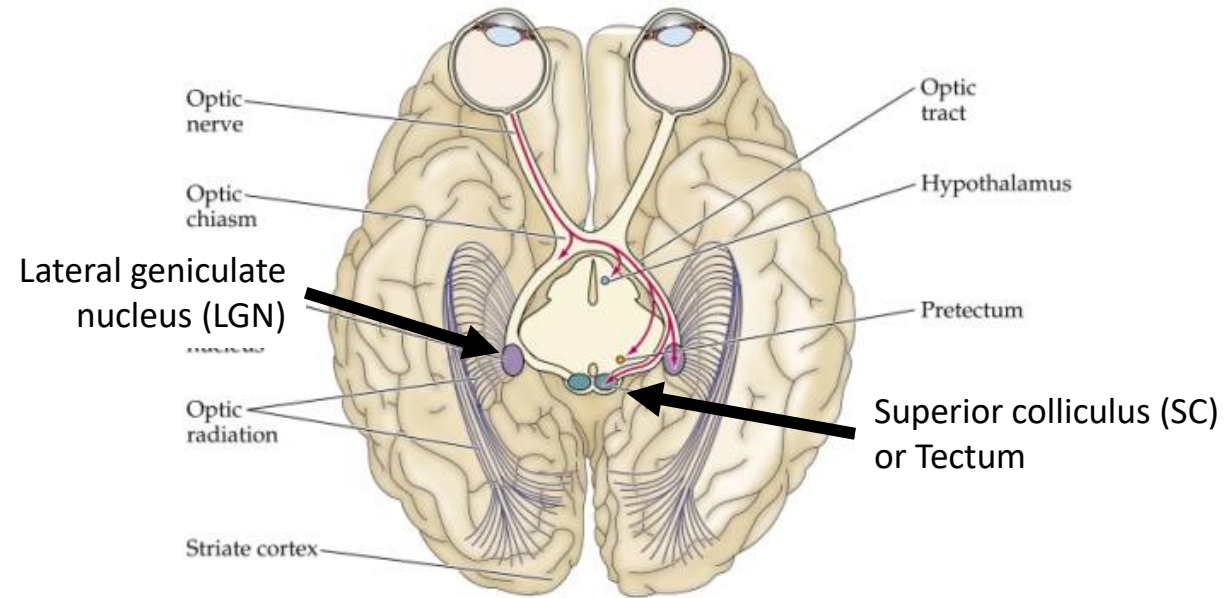


**Brain Maps**  
**Definition**  
**and**  
**Philosophical considerations**

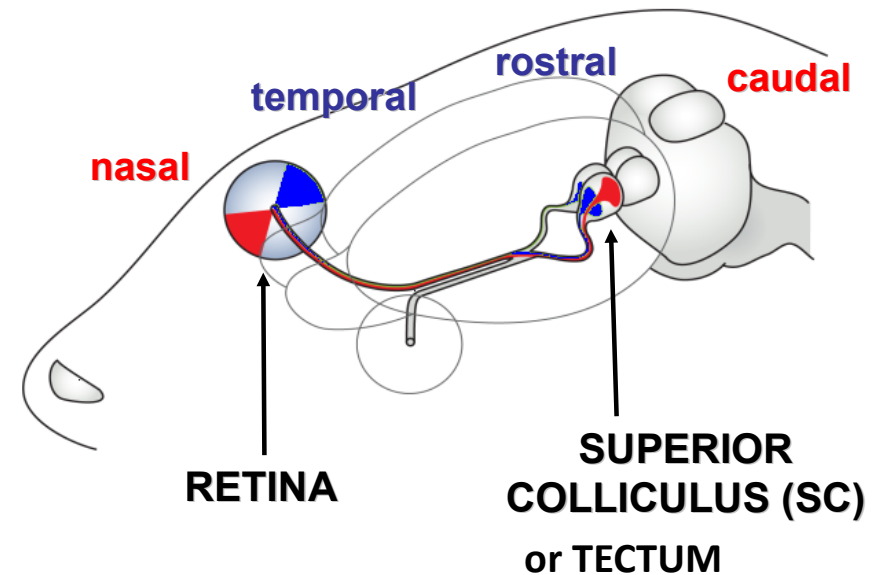


# The visual system

## Human

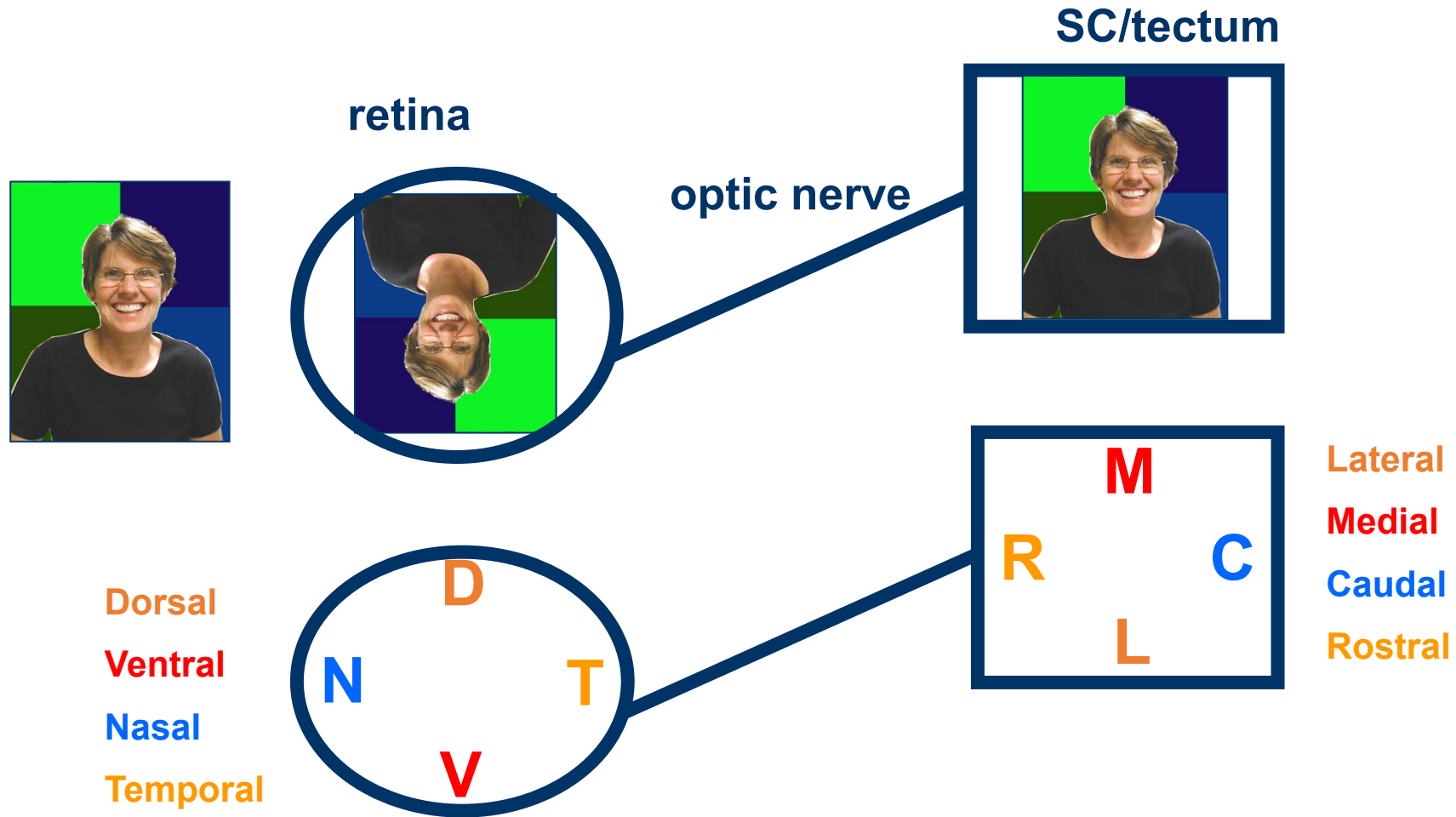


## Rodent



\* Eye-specific mapping vs retinal topography

# Topographic projections



**How do you make a map?**

**It doesn't just appear out of nowhere...**

# Topography is established during development

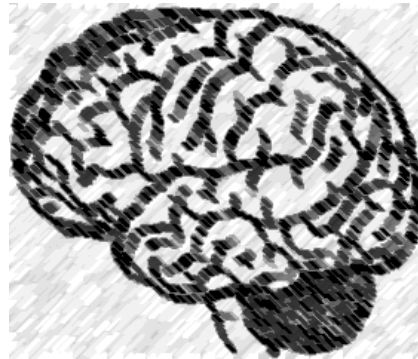
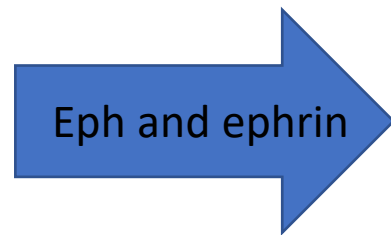
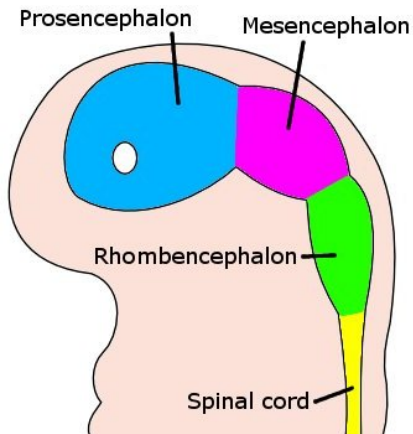
*in vivo* Timelapse Imaging of  
Retinotectal Axon Pathfinding  
in *Xenopus laevis*

Sonia Witte  
Harris/Holt Labs  
Department of Anatomy  
Cambridge University

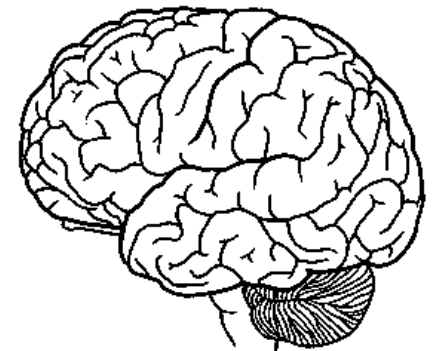
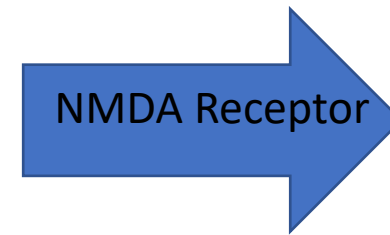
[backup video](#)

# Maps generally form in two (overlapping) stages:

- Rough map (genetically encoded guidance cues, e.g. Ephs and ephrins)
- Activity-dependent refinement (NMDA receptors)



**Critical period**



**Tailors the mature map to the individual's environment and experiences**

# **Topography: Why?**

- Essential/important information**
- Simplified**
- Transfer of information**
- Economy of resources**

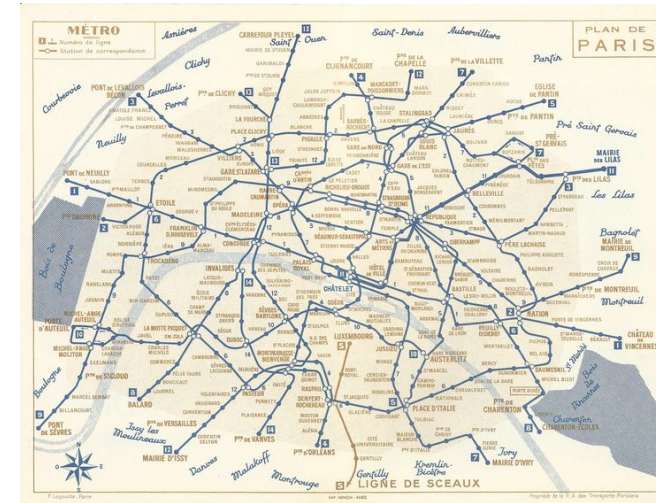


# What do you need from a map?

## London Underground



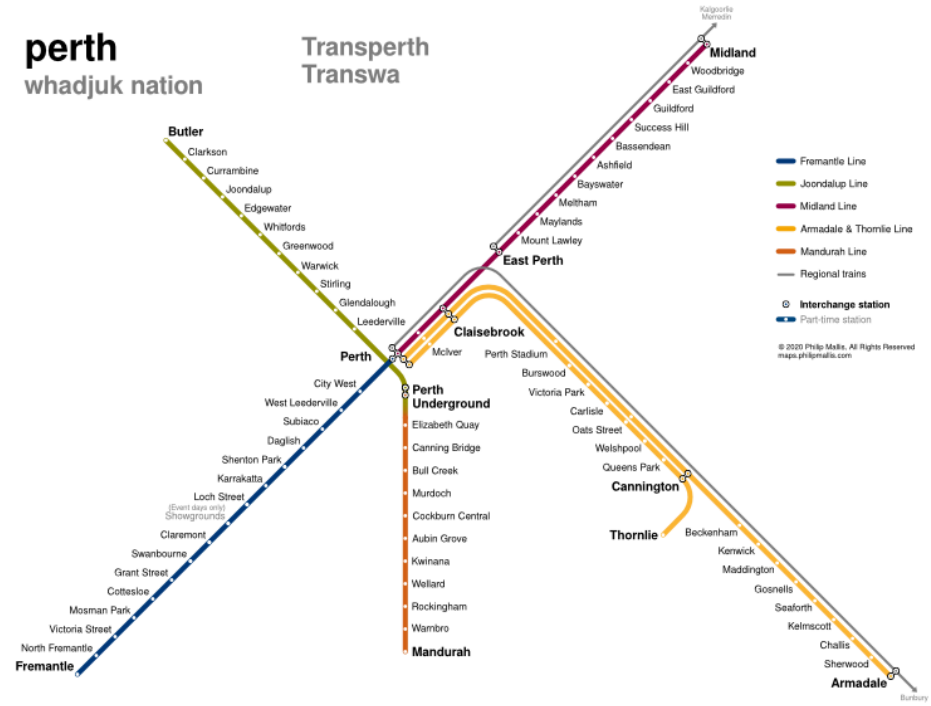
## Paris metro





perth  
whadjuk nation

Transperth  
Transwa



# What do maps in the brain look like?

- Representation of a continuous variable

Point to point mapping: maintain neighbour relationships

Can reflect specialisations

- Representation of a discontinuous variable?

## **What do I need to know?**

- Concept of neuronal projections
- Why maps are efficient at organising the brain

## **Next lectures:**

- Molecular mechanisms of rough axon guidance and activity dependent refinement/plasticity (two molecules lectures)
- Examples of topographic maps in the brain
- Their development/critical period
- When things go wrong